

County Borough



of Blackburn

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

Health of Blackburn

For the Year 1955

BY

V. T. THIERENS,

M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool), D.P.H. (Cambridge)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR

(Mr. ALDERMAN H. JOHNSON)

ALDERMEN :

CRITCHLEY, J.P.

WHITEHEAD, J.P.
(Chairman)

COUNCILLORS :

BOLTON BROGDEN HARGREAVES

(Vice-Chairman)

HEYWORTH LOMAX MARSDEN

McNAMEE (Mrs.) McNAMEE (Miss) WILKINSON

CO-OPTED MEMBERS :

AKERS, H. Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, H. M.D.,

COWPE, F. Mrs. STEPHENSON, R.

O'DRISCOLL, D., M.B., Ch.B.,

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

V. T. THIERENS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

J. Q. MOUNTAIN, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer (Full-time)

S. A. STYLES, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H.,
C.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers (Part-time)

M. M. THIERENS, M.B., Ch.B.

E. CARTER, M.B., D.P.H.

C. Y. HOWARTH, M.B., Ch.B.

B. B. JAKEMAN, M.B., M.R.C.S.

KATHLEEN KEANE, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.

EILEEN PARKINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MARY K. HALL, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

Part-time Consultant Medical Officers:

A. L. MCADAM, M.D. (Cardiology)

E. J. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.O. (Ophthalmology)

L. READ, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Venereology)

J. G. THURSTON, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.O.G. (Obstetrics and)

R. WARD, M.D., M.R.C.P., (Chest Physician) Gynaecology

J. M. WISHART, F.R.C.S., M.B., Ch.B. (Oto-Rhinology)

Dental Officers:

J. RIGBY, L.D.S., (Principal Dental Officer)

J. GREGSON, B.D.S.

R. G. WATSON, L.D.S., (Part-time) (From May)
Public Analyst (Part-time)

H. DEDICOAT, F.R.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:	abcd F. B. ADDY
Superintendent Nursing Officer:	a Miss L. M. BROWN SRN,SCM, HV Cert.
Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Superintendent District Nurse:	Miss A. O'CONNELL SRN,SCM, QN, HV Cert.
Superintendent Health Visitor:	Miss M. JONES SRN,SCM, HV Cert.
Chief Clerk	a T. HODSON
Sanitary Inspectorial Staff:	
DEPUTY CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR	ab C. AINSWORTH
SAMPLING OFFICER	abe T. G. MARSDEN
SENIOR MEAT INSPECTOR	ab J. K. BLAKELEY (from April)
FACTORIES & SMOKE ABATEMENT OFFICER	ac J. PYE
HOUSING INSPECTOR	a F. FORREST
SHOPS AND OFFICES INSPECTOR	Vacant
ASSISTANT MEAT INSPECTOR	Vacant
DISTRICT INSPECTORS	a N. MORRIS
	a T. R. WIGNALL
	ab J. HANDBY
	ab A. BARKER
	abc M. T. KILYON
	ae R. FARRINGTON
	a G. SHAW (from July)
	M. D. COWELL (from July)
Pupil Sanitary Inspector:	
Health Visitors/School Nurses:	
Miss D. DARBYSHIRE	SRN, SCM, HV Cert, QN.
Miss V. E. GILL	SRN, SCM, HV Cert, QN.
Miss M. LONGWORTH	SRN, SCM, HV Cert.
Mrs. G. A. WHITESIDE	SRN, SCM, HV Cert, QN.
Miss M. DUXBURY	SRN, SCM, HV Cert, QN.
Miss M. WILSON	SRN, SCM, HV Cert.
Mrs. B. M. SIGSWORTH	SRN, SCM, HV Cert.
Miss M. THEXTON	SRN, SCM, HV Cert, QN.
Miss G. P. ODDIE	SRN, SCM, HV Cert.
Mrs. A. SHINER	SRN, SCM, HV Cert.
Miss I. C. BARLOW	SRN, SCM, HV Cert. (from July)
Mrs. E. E. CROCKFORD	SRN, SCM, HV Cert. (from July)

Student Health Visitors:

Mrs. M. A. Morley, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. U. M. Penny, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss A. M. Eddie, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. M. Ainsworth, S.R.N., S.C.M. (part-time) (to April, 1955.)
Mrs. P. Kilgallen, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from March to June, 1955.)
Mrs. N. Hindle, S.R.N. (from August, 1955.)
Mrs. L. E. Cummings, S.R.N. (from October, 1955.)
Mrs. P. J. Jordan, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from October, 1955.)

Tuberculosis Nurse: Miss A. M. Thompson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
(Part-time)

Midwives and Home Nurses:

1st ASSISTANT:	
Miss A. Brenton, SRN, SCM, QN.	Miss I. Boswell, SRN, SCM, HV Cert.
Miss J. Cunningham, SRN, SCM, QN.	Miss D. M. Clarke, SRN, SCM, QN.
Mrs. K.K. Duckworth, SRN, SCM, QN.	Miss V. Geelan, SRN, SCM, QN.
Miss M. Gregson, SRN, SCM, QN.	Mrs. M. Hutchinson, SRN, QN. (to February, 1955)
Mrs. H. Cottam, SRN, QN. (nee Miss H. Harrison)	Miss L. Hargreaves, SRN, SCM. Miss M. A. Hargreaves, SCM.
Mrs. E. McKay, SRN, SCM, QN.	Mrs. O'Heaney, SRN, QN.
Mrs. E. Preston, SRN, SCM, QN.	Miss E. Heaton, SRN, SCM, QN (to Ju Mrs. D. Forster, SRN, QN.
Miss J. Sweeney, SRN, SCM, QN.	
Mrs. E. Taylor, S.C.M.	(nee Miss D. Hughes)
Mrs. M. T. Livesey, SRN, SCM, QN.	Miss A. Lees, SRN, SCM, QN.
Mrs. M. Young, SRN, SCM, QN.	Miss H. Matthews, SRN, SCM.
Mrs. E. Houghton, S.R.N.	Miss M. Morgan, SRN, SCM, QN.
Miss E.J. Pringle, SRN, SCM.	Miss M. Waring, SRN, SCM, QN.
Miss S. P. Brennan, SRN.	Mr. J. S. Robinson, SRN (to Aug.)
Mrs. M. Evans, SRN, SCM (Part-time)	Mr. L. J. Dyson, S.R.N.
Mr. S. G. Waddington, SRN, QN.	Mr. J. W. Ward, SRN, QN.
	Miss S. Graham, SRN, SCM. (Part-time).

Clerical Staff:

Senior Accounts Clerk: J. R. Marsden: Senior Clerks, F. G. Longley
H.A.J. Wilson (from Dec.), Miss C. Haworth, Miss E. Comberbach
Miss M. Derbyshire; Clerks, D.A. Carter, R. Riley, G. Greenwood,
F. Bryning, J. Heaton (from Aug), Miss D.M. McArthur, Miss M.J.
Pugh, Miss J. Lazenby (to June), Miss W. Walmsley (from Aug),
Miss M. Dobson, Miss M. Caunce, Miss M. Watson, Miss D. Westwell,
(to Nov), Miss M. Heald, Miss F. Entwistle, Miss F. Wilkinson,
Miss J. Moorcroft, Miss M. Lang, Mrs. H. Haworth (temp) (from Sep)

Mental Health Staff:

Duly Authorised Officers: W. Dewhurst and F. Broadley
Mental Health Worker: Mrs. M. Lawson
Clerk/Authorised Officer: J.J. Bamber
Occupation Centre Staff: k Miss E.M. Knott (supervisor)
Mrs. P. Stewart, L.R.A.M. k Miss E. Holden,
Miss B.A. Bolton, (Assistant Supervisors)
Miss M. Railton, (Trainee Assistant Supervisor)
j Miss L. Kilshaw, k Mrs J. Holding
(Assistant Supervisors/Home Teachers)

Physiotherapists: Mrs. M. Kempton, C.S.P. (Senior Physiotherapist)
Mrs. D.E.M. Kenyon, C.S.P. { to Nov (part-time)
Mrs. D. Yates, C.S.P. { from Dec (-do-)

Orthoptists: Miss A. Taylor, D.B.O. (Senior Orthoptist) (to Jan)
Miss H. Wetton, D.B.O. { from Jan
Miss A. Waterhouse, D.B.O. { from Feb
Miss E. Gordon, D.B.O. { from Aug to Oct)

Home Help Organiser: Miss E. Binks

Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination Organiser: Mrs. E. Burton

Day Nursery Matrons:
ST. ALBAN'S PLACE: h Mrs. B. Nawrocki
HOLDEN HOUSE:
CHURCH HILL HOUSE: f1 Miss B. Dening
ALBION STREET:
STANCLIFFE STREET: Mrs. B. Reid, S.R.N.
(to Nov)
LINCOLN STREET: f Miss J. Haworth

Ambulance Station Officer: F. Bannister

Key to Qualifications

a Certificate of the Royal Society f State Registered Sick Childrens' Nurse
of Health and Sanitary Inspectors' g State Enrolled Assistant Nurse
Examination Joint Board

b Certificate in Meat and Other Foods h Nursery Nurse

c Smoke Inspector's Certificate j Certificate of the Royal Medico -
psychological Association

d Certificate in Sanitary Science as k Diploma for Teachers of Mentally
applied to Buildings & Public Handicapped Children
Works

e Certificate of the Institute of l Certificate of the National Society
Public Health & Hygiene of Childrens' Nurseries

Public Health Offices,
Victoria Street,
Blackburn.

May, 1956.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Herewith the Annual Report upon the health of the Borough for 1955, a year of consolidation and modest progress. Its layout follows that of 1954, namely, a descriptive preamble with detailed statistics in the body of the Report.

"Co-ordination", the key-note of this Report, already good within the Health Department, should improve following a fusion of the health visiting etc., districts (V.P. xix below), a closer association of the health visitors with mental health (an experimental measure) and the prevention of tuberculosis, and the Queen's Park geriatric department.

STAFF

Progress is due to a more favourable staff position. At the year end we had a complete medical establishment which is to be increased for tuberculosis prevention and hospital liaison covering particularly geriatrics and mental health. Proposed recruitment will be by engagement of part-time medicals attending the Manchester D.P.H. course, a procedure which assists mutual assessment. Two such students already assist us and a third will shortly join the staff.

The School Nurse/Health Visitor Establishment (18 in terms of full-time service). HEALTH VISITING has been reasonably maintained. In December the Committee decided an establishment of 23 health visitor/school nurses which, due to the Committee's policy of engaging health visitors and bursars with local ties, should be nearly attained by 1957.

The approved sanitary inspectorial establishment of sixteen, including specialists,

SANITARY

was at year end thirteen, with three clerks studying

for the C.R.S.H. The position would have been fair had a definite scale been nationally fixed as is the case in the Hospital Service. Unfortunately for this Department, happily for some of its inspectors, authorities offering higher grades, removal expenses and housing accommodation, have started our ebb-tide when we need a flood to deal with housing, recent food legislation, shops and office inspection and the proposed clean air legislation.

GENERAL

I am indebted to the Water Engineer for the appended notes on his great difficulties, capably handled, during the year:

"The year began with full reservoirs, the equivalent to 110 days' supply. In February, however, a landslide caused a serious mishap to the 30" main that brings water from the Bowland Gathering Grounds to the reservoirs in Blackburn. This resulted in a loss of 200 million gallons, about 34 days' supply. In June the storage was down to 40 days' supply and there was no sign of a break in the dry spell. The situation was becoming serious and it was arranged with the Fylde Water Board to take water from their trunk main where it crosses our 30" main about four miles from the gathering grounds. Pumps were installed and up to about 3 million gallons per day was taken as required. With a further three-quarters of a million gallons per day from a borehole at Bowland, the drought period was safely negotiated and stocks were beginning to build up when other mishaps on the 30" main occurred. These resulted in the main being off for a further 30 days and stocks at the end of the year were down to 45 days.

Appeals to the public for economy in the use of water were of little avail".

FOOD HYGIENE

Thirty-one incidents of food poisoning in the Borough in 1955, a slight decrease on the figure for 1954, yielded no definite sources of infection. The number (6016) of incidents in England and Wales, 14 per cent higher in 1954 than in 1953, indicated that general

POISONING

preventive measures are not fully successful. Food poisoning is rarely attributable to meat, fish, etc., cooked and eaten shortly after purchase, but to the made-up dish, processed either at home or commercially, with a time-lag between preparation and consumption. Danger is accentuated if the handlers are lax in personal hygiene, particularly so of hand washing after use of the toilet. This is admirably expressed by a contributor to the "Peripatetic Correspondents" column of the "Lancet" of November 26th, 1955, as follows:-

"Our M.O.H., a regular peripatetic, usually secretes a few pearls of wisdom in his annual report on our state of public health. In the volume for 1954, under the section on clean food and its handling in house and warehouse, we read: 'Every link in the chain of infection must be remembered; that chain hangs as a symbol over every water-closet in the district'.

Ours has a handle".

No matter what the "symbol", my comment is: "Now wash your hands!"

The Chief Sanitary Inspector has given visually-aided addresses to trade and EDUCATION social organizations, etc., and assisted at a course of the St. John Ambulance Association and of this Department for works canteen staffs. Although well publicised the course attracted only 76 attenders, 43 from Mullard's canteen, further evidence of what we already knew, "rank and file" food handlers are hard to stimulate. An evening lecture during a Two-Day Course by The Central Council for Health Education drew 150 attenders chiefly housewives, and executives, but few employees, of food firms one of which invited the speaker (Dr. Dalzell-Ward) to address their workers during the firm's time, a worthy example of managerial interest.

Although handling methods have improved, the service of unwrapped sweets and confectionery and observance of the "no touch technique" could be better. The sweet trade organizations have been appropriately advised and the inspectors are vigilant for "touch" or "no touch" in all premises visited.

Food premises received routine surveillance, yet without making special demands lest they prejudiced action under pending legislation.

The new Act and Regulations appeared on January 1st of this year. The Regulations

NEW LEGISLATION

give additional powers to secure a better hygiene.

They include new requirements regarding personal cleanliness and that of utensils, the supply of hot water, soap, nail brushes, etc., accommodation for outdoor clothing of handlers, the temperature at which certain goods shall be kept and other matters on which the Health Committee and its officials will keep an eye, benevolent or otherwise as circumstances suggest.

The observant family shopper can help us, himself, other consumers, and raise food hygiene by drawing the purveyor's attention, decisively and audibly, to such infringements of the Regulations as (1) spitting, smoking and snuff-taking whilst handling food, (2) wrapping or covering food, other than uncooked vegetables, in newspapers or by material which is not clean, (3) not covering cuts, etc., with a waterproof dressing, (4) dirty hands, overalls or unclean methods.

Each year Blackburn sanitary inspectors pay approximately 2,000 visits to premises covered by the Regulations; the average Blackburn household will pay, say, five or more visits each week to food shops; a total of over ten million "shoppings" each year. It is as much the customer's duty to check neglect on these occasions as it is to pay for their purchases. No purveyor would let the customer walk away without payment so why let him "get away" with slip-shod methods?

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious disease notifications (3,278 during 1955) were higher than for seventeen

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teen years, thanks to measles (1,759 notifications)

and 1,097 dysentery cases. Four borough cases were notified as poliomyelitis, three only, one non-paralytic and two paralytic, being confirmed. One paralytic case terminated fatally.

In mid-February a school report of "food-poisoning" accounted, in four months, for

DYSENTERY

992 notifications of Sonne dysentery in the year's

total of 1097. Enquiry suggested a "missed case" amongst meals servers and showed

high prevalence of infection in the homes of infected children, and in various nursery and infant schools.

The disease being scattered with no common denominator, we concentrated on infected households and affected nurseries and infants' departments, an arbitrary method which, none the less, entailed 5,143 specimen collections, most of them for "clearance" purposes.

The disease, mild and little more than a nuisance factor to those attacked, put a heavy strain on the Laboratory and disorganized health visiting routine.

HOUSING AND RENT REPAIRS ACT

One object of the Act, in force since August, 1954, was to prevent rent increase for houses whose tenants are granted certificates of DISREPAIR CERTIFICATES disrepair. A total of 218 certificates (148 in 1954 and 70 in 1955) has been granted; of this number

69 - an overall total of 30 per cent - were revoked on the landlords' relinquishment of claim, which may indicate that repair costs are disproportionate to permissible rent increases.

The ten-year clearance programme under Section I of the Act covers 2307 houses, CLEARANCE i.e. 230 houses a year. At year-end the first area, (81) houses) in Whalley Banks, to be dealt with had been inspected and recorded.

Seven areas (Cleaver Street, Park Place, Moor Street, No.2, Winter Street, Nos. 1 and 2, Shear Brow and Nab Lane) awaiting clearance orders in 1939 were confirmed in June, 1955.

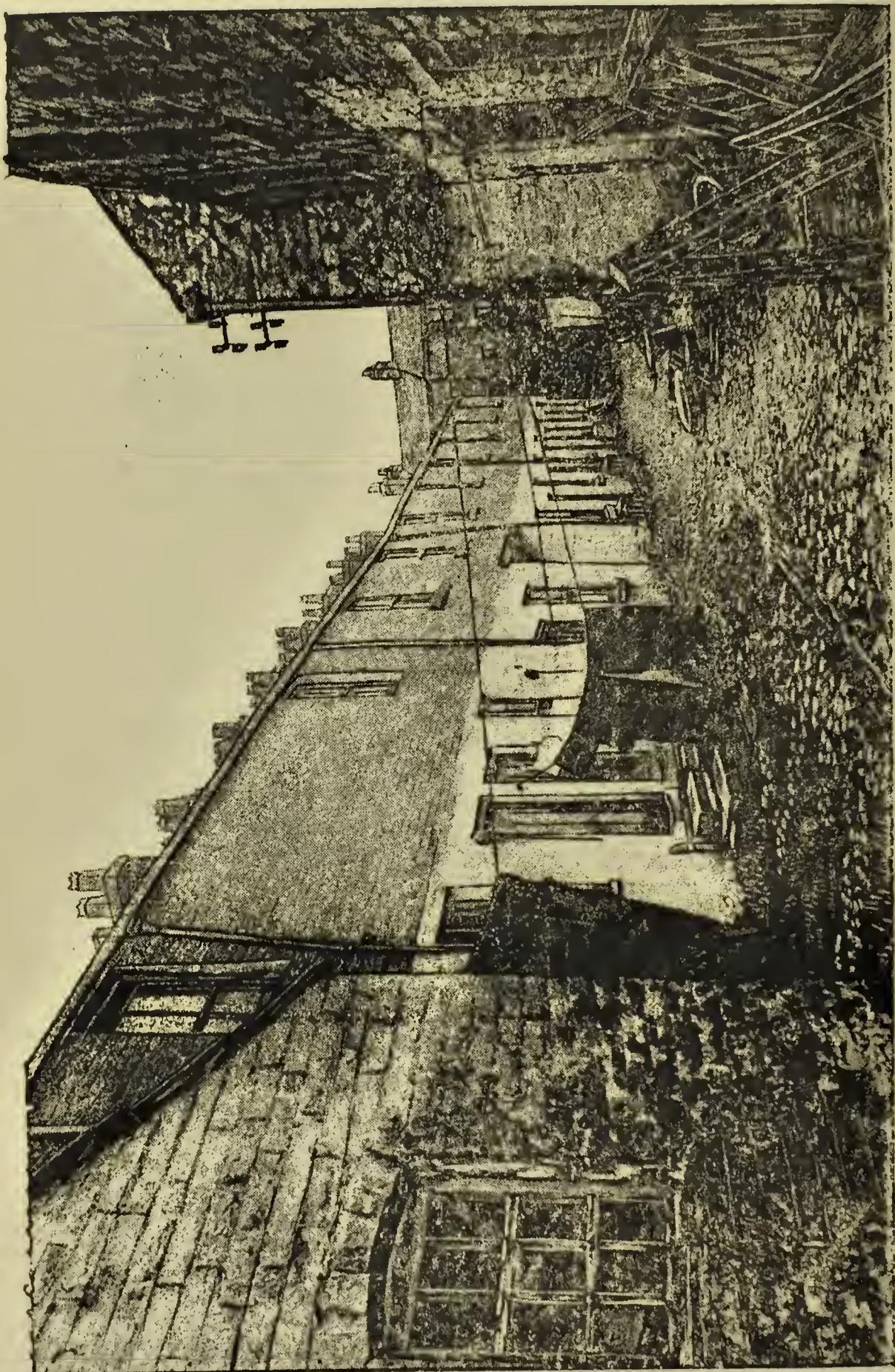
VITAL STATISTICS

The main vital statistics for 1955 are set out in the appended table.

	BLACKBURN		ENGLAND AND WALES	160 GREAT TOWNS	<u>Per 1000 home population</u>
	1955	1954	1955	1955	
Live Births	13.49	12.91			Per 1000 home population
Still Births	31.06	24.96			Per 1000 total births
Deaths - All Causes	15.78	15.18			Per 1000 home population
Tuberculosis	0.23	0.16			
All Causes under one	36.15	26.31			Per 1000
Enteritis & Diarrhoea under 2	0.68	1.42			Live Births
Maternal mortality	0.66	1.38			Per 1000 total births

The infantile mortality rate (36.15) is the highest recorded since 1949 and and ten per thousand higher than in 1954. Still-births, up by six per 1,000, are the highest since 1952. These unwelcome increases may be little more than "flashes in the pan", but they are to be carefully analysed by a panel consisting of the local consultant obstetricians, a consultant physician, the Group paediatrician, a duly nominated general practitioner and two medical representatives of this Department. If we are going wrong, steps will be taken to put our house in order, if not, no harm will have been done.

There was a slight increase in the Borough tuberculosis (+0.07 per 1000) and general (+ 0.6 per 1000) mortality. The birth-rate showed a slight increase and maternal mortality was halved.



NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

INTEGRATION

Team work, indicated by Part III of the Act, started as a Departmental "discussion group", which became a Liaison Committee representing,
THE START at working level the Health, Welfare, Hospital, Children's etc., Departments and County Divisional Area

No. 5. The growth of activities, particularly under Section 28, led to the appointment, for general supervisory and co-ordinating duties, of a Superintendent Nursing Officer in 1953.

The recently published Guillebaud Report comments:

"In the areas where co-operation is still lacking, what is needed more than anything else, is a change of heart among those concerned, and particularly, we feel, on the part of Hospitals".

No "change of heart" is needed in this Hospital Group which interprets the "Laws of the Medes and the Persians" so benevolently that help comes on terms arranged later. Thus the Health and Hospital Management Committees progress, without formality, parsimony, but with mutual benefit.

We organise demonstrations, visits, etc., to cover student nurse public health training, work of, perhaps, less academic value to the students than nursing theory and practice, but essential to show what we do and that the hospital and public health service are part of one organisation, a point later stressed in a flannel-graph-illustrated lecture by the Superintendent Nursing Officer on co-operation of hospitals and local authorities.

Members of the hospitals' tutorial staff attended two Health Department-arranged courses (one on "Human Relations" and the other dealing with visual aids), given by the Central Council for Health Education in 1955.

Dr. Erys Davies, of the Central Council, during a course for Health Department staff in 1956, is to give two sessions to nurses employed in the Group.

Hospital Staffs are equally co-operative and welcome our Health Visitors at e.g., their geriatric and paediatric departments and at certain of their social functions.

The present thirteen health visiting districts are to become divisions combined

PROPOSED DIVISIONS with the domestic help, domiciliary nursing, midwifery and sanitary inspectorial services, the latter because of their importance in many aspects of Section 28 and infectious diseases work. Assistant Medical Officers (based on the Health Department) will be "Divisionally" responsible for general epidemiology, school medical work and certain Part III duties of the Health Act, particularly Care and After-Care and Child Welfare.

Relationship with the County Council is close. For instance, the Blackburn Ambulance

OTHER AUTHORITIES Service covers 14,000 acres for the County; their cases attend, on a capitation basis, Blackburn Orthoptic and Speech Therapy Clinics and the Occupation Centre; our Duly Authorised Officers attend meetings, held about once every six weeks under County auspices, for case discussion, etc., with the Psychiatric Consultant.

The County will join a Mental Health Course now being arranged for Blackburn Health Visitors; Blackburn infants, suspected of deafness, are to attend a special clinic proposed by the County for the No. 4 Health Division. In fact, joint use of services is limited only by geographical consideration.

SECTION 22 - CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (V.P.28-33)

Ante-natal clinic arrangements and those for the care of unmarried mothers are as previously described. During the year, the

MOTHERS Diocesan Moral Welfare Association assisted unmarried mothers either by arranging accommodation in hostels, lodgings or adjusting relationship with their parents.

This clinic at the Health Department, intended originally for mothers and children

SPECIAL CLINIC innocently infected with venereal disease, now fortunately rare, is mainly concerned with non-gonorrhoeal discharges amongst women attending our Ante-Natal Clinics. I am indebted to Dr. Read, the Consultant Venerologist in charge, for his general co-operation and for the appended report on

the year's activities.

"During the year 1955, 107 new patients attended the ante-natal discharge clinic.

Total New Cases	Male	Female
...	8	99

The eight male cases were normal babies born of syphilitic mothers who were under treatment or observation at the time of their pregnancy. The ninety-nine female cases were divided as follows:

5 cases of latent syphilis
1 adult congenital syphilis
68 vaginal discharges requiring treatment
25 cases not requiring any treatment

The total attendances amounted to 450, plus a further 265 visits for treatment by nursing staff.

On the pathological side, blood was tested 180 times and cultures taken 220 times, to exclude any possible syphilitic or gonococcal infection.

The increase in the number of new cases of syphilis need cause no alarm; they were not early infections, but late cases caught in the routine of ante-natal blood testing.

There were no cases of gonorrhoea, a good omen for Blackburn as over the country as a whole there has been an increase in the disease.

My thanks are due to your Superintendent, Miss Jones and her staff, Miss Darbyshire and Miss Gill for their loyal co-operation.

Lucien Read.

Venereologist".

Child Welfare Clinics (twenty seven sessions per fortnight) are held in Church

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES halls, etc., under conditions which hamper not only routine work, but prevent organized health education (now the essential of child welfare) through visually aided group discussion, cookery demonstrations, mothers' club formation, etc. Unfortunately, few premises are available for child welfare purposes; fewer still are suitable.

Day Nursery under-use, may, by freeing a prefabricated building, ease the situation which should further improve when the proposed Health Department annexe becomes a fact.

Welfare foods, other than proprietary articles distributed through the Clinics,

WELFARE FOODS issued from Cardwell Place during 1955, included the purchase of National dried milk, 38,865 tins, cod liver oil, 12,331 bottles,

orange juice, 68,333 bottles, vitamin "A" and "D" tablets, 5,924 packets.

Blackburn participated, with thirteen other areas in England and Wales, in an RESEARCH infant morbidity survey amongst children born in 1952. The investigation was directed by Professor F. Grundy, of the Welsh National School of Medicine, and covered a total of 20,718 infants, 1,496 from Blackburn.

As a final analysis may not be available for about another year, only a brief summary of the interim findings is appended.

- (1) Blackburn infantile mortality rate (31.7 per 1,000) was higher than the average (28) of all participating authorities.
- (2) Blackburn had a lower infantile sickness incidence than the average for the participating areas.
- (3) The congenital malformation rate was 2.41 per 100 Blackburn children born in 1952, and 2.92 for all areas combined.

The interim findings are not unfavourable but definite verdict must await the complete report.

Particulars of hospital-treated home accidents, irrespective of age, and including

HOME ACCIDENTS poisoning, received from local hospitals in 1955, covered sixty cases of burns or scalds (sixteen severe and one fatal), and twenty three (fortunately no deaths) of poisoning amongst children under five years of age by agents which included stilboestrol, phenobarbitone, Thawpit, hair lotion, gout pills and even shoe polish. Health Visitors pay special calls to the home concerned and give advice, additional to that on routine home visits, specially indicated by the nature of the accident.

The Superintendent Nursing Officer attends, as an observer, the Accident Prevention Committee for the purpose of liaison between them and this Department.

A filmstrip and talk on the causes and prevention of home accidents, now being prepared by the health visitors, will shortly be used at Clinics, Church clubs, etc.

Amendment of Day Nursery maintenance charges in March (from £1 per week for the NURSERIES first child and 15/- per additional child in the same family to £1/7/6 and 12/6 respectively), was followed by decreased attendance (daily occupancy being 159 compared with an average of 212 over 1953 and 1954.) Trade recession, rather than cost was, probably, the more important factor. Generous nursery provision was made during hostilities and subsequently. Demand has now so declined that places are in excess of demand. Review of the position may lead to reduced accommodation.

The sixty known problem families are closely followed up to prevent further

BREAK-UP FAMILIES deterioration or, if possible, to effect full adjustment. The former is difficult enough, adjustment well nigh impossible, due to poor nature of the material with which we are called upon to deal. Many of the families present multiple problems which require the continual action of a Case Committee representing Corporation Departments, the National Assistance Board, and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Five of the cases which they considered in 1955 indicate some of the difficulties.

Case No. 1

Parents in habit of leaving their five children at night. Wife, following one of these outings, left her husband, taking the children with her (this has happened on previous occasions) N.S.P.C.C. Officer, National Assistance Board Officers and District Health Visitor followed up this case.

Family were reconciled.

Case No. 2

Family of eight children, one son aged 16 has been in an approved school, father in and out of jail. House in bad state of disrepair - rent not paid for eighteen months. Better accommodation offered by Housing Officer in the same street.

No improvement.

Case No. 3

In Part III accommodation. Lazy. Alone with two children. One child in the Open Air School. Rehoused in a prefabricated

building. Moved of her own accord. Whereabouts at present unknown.

Case No. 4

Unmarried German woman, aged 35 years, two children by separate fathers (one doing two years in jail). Work depressed her. Living in attic room. Elder child away in residential nursery. Mental outlook - very eccentric.

No improvement.

Case No. 5

Married woman with 2 legitimate children aged six years and 5 years, separated from husband. Lived with married man, who committed suicide in December, leaving her with two illegitimate children, aged two years and one year.

Conditions improving.

SECTION 23 - MIDWIFERY (V. P. 32)

The Council employ the equivalent of ten full-time midwives, resident at the Nurses' Home. The authorised establishment is one midwife for fifty-five deliveries, actual, at year end, one midwife per fifty-two deliveries, a total of 520 mothers attended. Adequate motor transport is provided by a day and night taxi service, three cars and two motor-cycles owned by the Health Committee and garaged at the Home, and car, etc. allowances as necessary.

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Nurses' Home. The authorised establishment is one midwife for fifty-five deliveries, actual, at year end, one midwife per fifty-two deliveries, a total

of 520 mothers attended. Adequate motor transport is provided by a day and night taxi service, three cars and two motor-cycles owned by the Health Committee and garaged at the Home, and car, etc. allowances as necessary.

Gas and air analgesia was given to 418 cases, that is, 80% of those attended.

ANALGESIA

Ten Trilene Inhalers, an apparatus lighter than that

for gas and air, equally safe yet more effective, have been ordered.

The Domiciliary Midwifery Service accepts an annual average of twenty pupils for MIDWIFERY TRAINING Part II District Training, from Queen's Park Hospital. Practical midwifery work is supervised by Queen's Nurse-Midwives (of whom nine are teachers approved by the Board. Public Health instruction is through the Health Department.

SECTION 24 - HEALTH VISITING (V. Ps. 33 & 34)

The bursary scheme (begun in 1949) has given us fourteen health visitors and gained two local Queen's Nurses the Health Visitors certificate (a 100% pass-list for Blackburn students)

ESTABLISHMENT which speaks well both for the Queen's Course (held in Bolton) and the calibre of the bursars. Two bursars who rejoined the staff in 1955, three to return shortly and five authorised for the 1956-1957 Course, will help to raise present establishment of eighteen health visitors / school nurses nearer the authorised figure of twenty-three.

Health Visitors' activities, once solely concerned with maternal and child care, CHANGED DUTIES have radically altered since 1948 and now cover a host of duties including, *inter alia*, the family as a unit, immunisation and vaccination, care, after-care and health education. They have become multi-purpose social workers with opportunity, which all enlightened health visitors will seize, for service in a wider and more interesting field.

For the above reasons the Committee considered the time opportune for MENTAL HEALTH Visitors to assist in mental care, and particularly so the prevention of mental illness, which now accounts for about one third of national ill health. In pursuance of this policy, the Superintendent Nursing Officer, just returned from a week's mental welfare course, will shortly take a more comprehensive one covering four weeks, and two health visitor/school nurses are to attend a week's residential course later in the year. A local course, now being arranged by the County and the Borough, for all our, and some twenty County, health visitors, will begin before year-end.

SECTION 25 - HOME NURSING (V.P. 35)

Staff, now up to establishment is the full-time equivalent of twenty-six nurses. Much of their time is absorbed by aged sick visits, which are often longer and

more frequent than those required for some, e.g., convalescent, injection or

ESTABLISHMENT "dressing" cases. As the number of aged in the community increases some of the simpler tasks, now done by the Queen's Nurses, may have to be entrusted to supervised enrolled assistants or orderlies in order to conserve skilled time.

At year-end the Home, which can accommodate thirty-one residents, housed only 16,

NURSES' HOME including 6 pupil midwives. This expensive under-occupancy is due, not to lack of comforts and amenities, readily available through both the Health Committee and the Amenity Trust, but to the growing tendency of nurses to "live out", the employment of part-time nurses and non-availability of resident domestics.

Transfer of Welfare Food distribution and Loan of Equipment from Cardwell Place (cost probably in the region of £400 per annum), of certain ante-natal activities from rented premises (rent £354) and, perhaps, the speech therapy clinics to one wing of the Home would absorb surplus accommodation and save rent.

The words "Blackburn District Nurses" recall the name of Mrs John Yates who, after guiding their affairs for forty years, eighteen of them as Association Secretary, died in December. Of help to the Health Committee at all times, her wise and generous advice was invaluable when the Corporation became responsible for domiciliary nursing. Then her shrewd and tactful counsel enabled smooth progress and the avoidance of what might well have been "choppy waters". Held in high, and well-merited, regard by all, she was invited to serve as a co-opted member of the Health Committee, an invitation which her many other public duties caused her to decline. She will be sadly missed and long remembered.

OBITUARY

SECTION 26 - IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION (V. Ps. 36 & 37)

The appended table gives the Blackburn diphtheria immunisation indices (i.e. the

IMMUNISATION percentage of children who have been immunised either by primary or "booster" dose within the last five years) during 1955 and 1954.

Age	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	Under 15
1954	22.6	67.9	82.5	74.8
1955	22.0	69.7	73.9	69.4
Increase or Decrease	- 0.6	+ 1.8	- 8.6	- 5.4

The year's figures, though lower than those for 1954, are good, reflect the wisdom of parents, energy of health visitors and undoubtedly explain the absence of diphtheria since 1948.

I am reasonably confident that the 1955 indices would have equalled those for 1954 had we not suffered staff sickness and shortage at a time when measles and dysentery were unduly prevalent.

Comparative indices are not available for 1955, but the latest national return, that for 1954, places Blackburn highest for the "5-14's" and "under 15's", eighth for the "under-ones" and 24th in the "1-4's" in a "League" comprising 129 Local Health Authorities in England; no discredit able achievement.

The number of infants (496 or 34 percent) successfully vaccinated against smallpox is well below the safety margin of 75 percent.

VACCINATION Though the Ministry Consultant Panel and laboratory methods enable quicker, and more accurate, diagnosis they cannot prevent the introduction, rare though it is, of smallpox by someone infected abroad, whose speedy return outstrips the incubation period. Here we have a case "missed", perhaps, until too late to protect an inadequately vaccinated community such as Blackburn.

Every newly-joined member of the Health Department (apart from the very few refusals who would not be put on smallpox duty) is vaccinated and revaccinated at two-yearly intervals as a routine.

SECTION 27 - AMBULANCE SERVICE (V. P. 38)

Telecommunication, in constant use during peak hours, has saved many miles on local ambulance runs and quickened removals to and from hospitals. Re-routing messages, some fifteen or twenty each week-day, to ambulances on, e.g. Manchester runs, have saved many more. The ambulance service does not determine

CONTROL

SKETCH MAP SHOWING EXTENT OF
RADIO COVERAGE IN AMBULANCE
SERVICE

Clitheroe

To BURNLEY

Darwan

BOLETÍN

Digitized by
BPK

Wiltshire

BLACKBURN

Longridge

Samlesbury

PRESTON

Ley Land

५८८

四百四

Leetwood

BLACKPOOL

than-

R. Ribble

Normal "Pick-up"
Area, including
County Agency

Effect ives Area
Covered by
Red 10
SOUTHPORT

the hospitals to, or from, which patients are taken, or how long an out-patient conveyed may have to spend there. The service is not responsible for mounting mileage, which will inevitably rise as out-patient facilities expand, bed turnover quickens and essential long-distance runs to specialized hospitals increase.

The "miles per patient carried" figure is more indicative of ambulance organisation and planning than total mileage run. Although the latter figure has risen since 1951 from 127392 to 132961 in 1954/55, miles per patient have fallen from 5.4 to 4.1, a reduction of 25%.

The distance of the present ambulance station, more than two miles from the Royal

NEW AMBULANCE STATION Infirmary and Queen's Park Hospital (the two major hospitals in the Borough) accounts for such wasted running. Further, as the station is a makeshift without adequate cover, a high proportion of the ambulances have to be parked out of doors, a circumstance which shortens vehicle life.

As the new station, to be built in Haslingden Road, adjoins Queen's Park Hospital and is easily accessible to the Royal Infirmary, its opening will cut running. As it is being specially built for the purpose, it will be possible to provide ambulances with cover. The mileage saved and reduced wear and tear thus effected will in some measure offset building costs, one of £22,500.

Page xxii shows a sketch plan of the effective area covered by radio. In order to illustrate the potential value of this wide coverage, I append figures which show that out of 1531 patients carried to out-of-town areas from our 34 sq. miles "pick-up" area during the year ended 31st March, 1955, 1509 were taken to places covered either wholly or substantially by Radio Telecommunication. These figures are general cases only and do not include Tuberculosis or other cases of Infectious Disease, carried to these areas.

Number of patients carried to -

Manchester, Bolton, Buxton &c.	998
Liverpool, Southport, Wigan &c.	48
Preston, Whittingham, Lancaster, Morecambe &c.	148
Accrington, Burnley, &c.	161
Whalley, Clitheroe, &c.	111
Blackpool, Kirkham, Fleetwood, &c.	43

SECTION 28 - PREVENTION AND AFTER-CARE (V.P. 38 - 43)

AGED SICK

In 1954 one in seven of the total population of England and Wales were of pensionable age. The approximate Blackburn figure is one in six. The inevitable rise in this proportion during the next 25 years will increase the already heavy calls upon the domiciliary, hospital and welfare services.

With this and present difficulties in mind, representatives of the Health, Welfare

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS Service, Hospital Management Committees, Regional Hospital Board and Ministry have jointly and carefully considered means of easing local bed demands. The measure thought most practicable, an extension of the health visiting service (now being implemented) took preference over that of the "half-way house" pending considered review by the consultant geriatrician.

Effective care of the aged is possible only if the responsible departments play a combined part with regard to overall difficulty and, above all, in a spirit of give and take. As there is no hard line defining where the responsibility of one department begins and that of another ends, each should act with prime regard to the common good, and sort out technical, ~~legal~~ and administrative points later.

Appointment of a consultant geriatrician has improved liaison (previously by CONSULTANT GERIATRICIAN letter or telephone) between the Health Department and Queen's Park Hospital by, inter alia, rota attendance of health visitors at Queen's Park geriatric unit for "care and after-care" purposes.

Action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act and the Amending Act of

COMPULSORY REMOVALS 1951 has been avoided by providing home helps, domiciliary nursing, health visiting, cleansing of premises, loan of equipment, close follow-up and other essential services.

TUBERCULOSIS

Deaths from tuberculosis, all forms, numbered 25 in 1955 as compared with PREVALENCE 18 in 1954, equivalent to rates of 0.23 per 1000 and and 0.16 per thousand respectively. Notifications, 102 in 1954, were 84 in 1955.

Fewer deaths, less demand for sanatoria beds, quicker cures, and the prospect

M.M.R. & CONTACT SEARCH that the need for major thoracic surgery will fall should all stimulate preventive effort (which has contributed to this brighter picture), including tuberculin testing, mass radiography and contact examination.

The appended Table shows the importance of radiography and contact work in tuberculosis detection. It covers England and Wales for the years stated.

Blackburn's M.M.R. figure is based on notifications during 1953, and numbers X-rayed during the last survey (November, 1952 - March, 1953). Those for the ten Lancashire County Boroughs are based on notifications during the year in which the last mass miniature survey was completed, and numbers X-rayed during a survey begun, in some cases, the preceding year. For these reasons the figures are quoted as "pointers", not mathematical exactitudes.

Percentage of notifications through contact examination covers, for Blackburn and other Lancashire County Boroughs, the years 1951 - 1955 inclusive.

% of notifications detected	England and Wales.	10 Lancs. County Boroughs	Blackburn
by (a) M.M.R.	20 (1953)	Average 31%	49%
(b) Contact examination	7.7 approx. (1954).	6.2	5.0%

When the County Council took over the local tuberculosis scheme in 1944 the Dis-

T.B. HEALTH-VISITING pensary nurse became, and still remains, a County appointment. Then a satisfactory arrangement (as the "tuberculosis officer" was a member of the public health team and equally loyal to the clinical and preventive sides of the work) it is now less so, following the separation of preventive and clinical chest work under the National Health Act. To ensure closer "preventive" cohesion and as part of the proposed health visitor reorganization scheme (V.P.xiv), the manner of this appointment is to be reviewed.

The jelly-patch survey of young school-children, begun in 1954 and ended in May,

JELLY PATCH,
TUBERCULIN TESTS
& B.C.G. yielded 3,440 actually tested, with 153 (4.4%) positive results. The latter, and members of their families, were referred to the Chest Clinic for Mantoux test and radiological

examination, with findings as set out below.

(a) Children

Investigations completed	144
Failed to attend	9
Proved to be negative on	
Mantoux test	29
Already on Chest Clinic register	25
No. of active cases discovered	0

(b) Family Contacts

No. X-rayed	154
No. contacts "refused", failed to attend, etc.	34
No. found to be suffering from active disease	0

As the "jelly patch" yielded no new cases it was replaced by the tuberculin testing and vaccination of children who have reached their 13th but not their 14th birthday. Notice of the change was given to local practitioners and the scheme next explained to a meeting of head teachers.

Children of consenting parents are tuberculin-tested by the Heaf technique. Four days' later the test is read and "susceptibles" are vaccinated. Parents of positive (i.e. presumably immune) reactors are notified that B.C.G. vaccination is not needed.

The vaccinated are inspected and re-tested six to twelve weeks later to find out whether the vaccination has "taken". The family doctor is notified of positive reactors and of those successfully B.C.G. vaccinated.

Obviously, all positive reactors should be referred for chest radiography and it is hoped to so arrange with further investigation of them, and of their contacts, as necessary.

Active T. T. and B.C.G. work, begun late in the school year, was only a "pilot run" covering seven schools, covering 425 children tested, of whom 273 were B.C.G. vaccinated. Percentage acceptance per school ranged between 90% to

51% (average 68%); percentage of children positive at the first Heaf test varied from 16% to 35%, average 26%.

No. of invitations	626
No. of acceptances	425
No. Heaf tested	398
No. Positive	103
No. Negative and given B.C.G. vaccination	273
No. post-vaccination Heaf test	144
No. found to be Positive	140

None of the post-vaccinal Heaf tests were definitely negative. Those not recorded above as "positive" were all "doubtful" and "will be re-tested in three months".

In my report for 1954 I referred to the rehabilitation of four cases at Enham-

REHABILITATION Alamein, Preston Hall and Barrowmore. The Health Committee continued to accept financial responsibility for these cases during 1955. Some housing priority is given to tubercular families whose housing conditions favour the spread of infection or may impede cure. During 1955 fourteen applicants were so recommended and ten (some recommended in 1954) were re-housed.

GENERAL

Two courses, in March and November respectively, by the Central Council for Health

HEALTH EDUCATION Education stimulated general staff interest. When the Superintendent Nursing Officer and Chief Clerk returned from the Central Council's residential course in August, they organised with the Chief Sanitary Inspector (who is to attend this year's course) a discussion group to prepare material for a library, which now contains film strips and a projector, flannel-graphs dealing, with e.g., food poisoning, smoke abatement, domestic budgeting, the ambulance service, burns and scalds, and tape-recorded playlets for group discussion.

Of 300 ascertained defectives, 160 are in institutions, 2 under guardianship and

MENTAL DEFICIENCY 138 under supervision. Of the latter 43 are gainfully employed, earning weekly wages within the range £1. 0. 0. - £7. 10. 0. The good

lay-out of the Gladstone Street Centre and its augmented staff has been followed by general progress of the attenders. There were 26 Blackburn and 26 County defectives on the register at year end: the latter number will be reduced when the new County Centre is opened at Accrington.

Twelve cases, capable of some training but physically unfit for the Centre, each had 36 "home teaching" visits.

It seems unnecessary to report no speed up of institutional admissions.

Hospitals are responsible for the domiciliary care of patients on their live

MENTAL DISORDERS registers, the Health Department for that of others, where necessary or agreed to. A close association with the Hospital Management Committee Psychiatric Departments already gives two-way co-operation in the domiciliary care of actual psychotics and of those threatened with mental illness. Liaison will be even better when the health visitors, as part of their proposed mental health work, attend the psychiatric clinics, a proposal which has the whole-hearted support of the consultant psychiatrist.

Admissions to mental hospitals were a little quicker in 1955. Waiting times varied from 3 days to 6 weeks according to emergency, the older and less acute cases waiting longest for beds.

Meals served during the year numbered 8444, recipients 181. The latter received

MEALS ON WHEELS an average of 3 meals per week, being restricted to this number only by lack of departmental transport. The Committee is mindful of the useful purpose of this Service and hope that, when W.V.S. quantity more nearly approaches their quality and enthusiasm, additional delivery will be possible. Ways and means are under discussion.

During the year 25 persons had authority-sponsored recuperative rest at a gross

RECUPERATIVE REST cost of £189, (nett. £119). The subsidised scheme covers children, debilitated mothers and wage-earners of either sex to enable quicker return to employment. Deserving applicants outside these categories receive sympathetic consideration from the Personal Service League.

Medical equipment for patients nursed at home is loaned from the District Nurses'

LOAN OF EQUIPMENT Home. During the year the following initial loans were made, £69. 1 . 1d. in fees being paid for the purpose.

Bed pans	178	Back rests	128
Urinals	64	Air beds	1
Mackintosh sheets	191	Chairs	14
Bed cages	30	Bed tables	2
Air cushions	184	Crutches	4

In addition, equipment to the value of £10. 11. 4d. was sold outright.

SECTION 29 - DOMESTIC HELP (V. P. 43)

In 1955, 515 cases had 56867 help hours. Authorized establishment is the equivalent of 40 full-timers, "actual", which fluctuated

ESTABLISHMENT throughout the year (average 37) to an extent which sometimes created difficulty, gave none for work in tuberculous households or night "sitting-up".

This service, badly needed by the elderly and bedfast, who live alone and left to

NIGHT HELP their own resources at night, has not been forthcoming. The W.V.S. will try to help by arranging for fit elderly persons, living in rooms, to transfer to homes of bedridden aged living alone. This scheme, I understand, operates successfully in a Lancashire Borough of some 50000 inhabitants.

The organizer's duties include home supervision of the helps. As on any one day

SUPERVISION home helps may be attending 70, or more, households, oversight would be inadequate unless the health visitors co-operated as part of their routine district.

This is now being done.

OBITUARY

As I was writing this preamble, Charles Stuart Robinson, O.B.E., Town Clerk since 1935, passed on. His high professional worth was excelled only by his inherent honesty, human understanding and kindness. As he was sympathetic to the affairs of the Health Committee and the administration of this Department, I frequently sought and acted on his always sage, and frequently humorous, counsel. This fine Town Clerk and gentleman will be long mourned by my Health Department colleagues and particularly by those privileged to enjoy his close friendship.

Once again it is a pleasure to record the willing and loyal assistance afforded by the members of the Department who have, one and

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

all, done their routine work efficiently, whilst cheerfully accepting responsibilities outside the

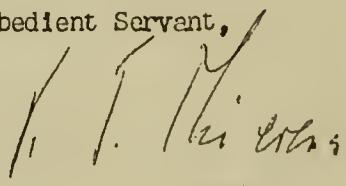
official terms of their appointments and frequently in their leisure time.

I am grateful to all of them, particularly so the Sectional Heads.

To the members of the Health Committee in general and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman in particular I tender sincere thanks for unfailing encouragement, courtesy and help.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

PART I.

Vital Statistics.

VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in Acres)		1955 8088
Population (Census, 1951)		111,218
" (Estimated middle of 1955)		108,600
Total Dwellings Occupied	}	36,551
Dwellings wholly Vacant	}	796
Total Dwellings Occupied and Vacant	1951	37,347
Number of Private Households	Census	37,249
Rateable Value		£784,277
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate		£3096/2/4
Rate in the £ (excluding Water) 1954 - 1955:		24/-
Gross expenditure on Health Services to 31.3.55:		
Health Services 1946 Act Account		£135468
" " General Account		£ 17646
		£153114
Income on Health Services to 31.3.55, including Government Grant and excluding Rate Aid:		
Health Services 1946 Act Account		£ 77124
" " General Account		£ 1548
		£ 78672
Net Expenditure on Health Services to 31.3.55:		
Health Services 1946 Act Account		£ 58344
" " General Account		£ 16098
		£ 74442
Live Births	(Legitimate 1388) M 767 (Illegitimate 78) F 699 Total 1466	Birth Rate 13.49
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth, from -		
Sepsis	-	{ 0.66 } per 1,000
Other Causes	1	births & stillbirths
Stillbirths		47
Rate per 1,000 total births		31.06
Deaths	{ M 818 } 1714	Death Rate 15.78
	{ F 896 }	

Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	37.57
Deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births:	
Legitimate	49
Illegitimate	4

 All Infants

35.30
51.28
36.15

Death Rate from Measles (all ages)	0.02
" " " Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
" " " Diarrhoea (under two years of age) (per 1,000 live births)	0.68
" " " Cancer (all ages)	2.45

The Births registered were 1,466 of which 78 were illegitimate. The total male births were 767, and female 699. The birth rate was 13.5 per 1,000, compared with *

The total number of deaths registered was 1,714, of which 818 were males and 896 were females. The death rate was 15.78 per 1,000, compared with *

(* Comparative figures for England & Wales to follow when available)

CAUSES OF DEATH

During 1955 the chief causes of death were:-

Disease	No. of deaths	Deaths per 1000
Organic Heart Disease	201	1.85
Cancer	266	2.45
Bronchitis	114	1.05
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	255	2.35
Circulatory System	386	3.55

Diseases of bodily systems and group diseases to which death was assigned are as follows:

Disease	No. of deaths	Deaths per 1000
Respiratory System (Non-Tubercular)	196	1.80
Circulatory System	386	3.55
Nervous System (Non-Tubercular)	255	2.35
Cancer	266	2.45
Tuberculosis (All Forms)	25	0.23
Renal System (Non-Tubercular)	33	0.30
Infectious Diseases	7	0.06
Digestive System	19	0.17

TABLE 1: DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1955:

CAUSES OF DEATHS	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE BOROUGH														All Ages	
	Under One Year		1-5 years		5-15 years		15-25 years		25-45 years		45-65 years		65-75 years			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory							1	1	2	3	6	4	3	1	1	22
2. " Other										1		1	1	1	1	3
3. Syphilitic Disease										1				2		4
4. Diphtheria																
5. Whooping Cough																
6. Meningococcal Infections																
7. Acute Poliomyelitis												1				
8. Measles	1	1						1								1
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases			1								1				1	3
10. Malignant Neoplasm -																
Stomach																
11. " Lung:Bronchus										3	15	4	6	7	7	49
12. " Breast										2	27	13	15	6	2	54
13. " Uterus										3		6	4		2	29
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	1						1		2	4	13	19	16	29	16	119
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia		1	1	1						2	2		2	2	1	8
16. Diabetes										1	2	2		7	1	17
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System									1	1	1	23	20	27	61	42
18. Coronary Disease, Angina									3	45	21	42	31	32	27	201
19. Hypertension, with Heart Disease												1	4	6	9	3
20. Other Heart Disease										1	1	2	11	19	30	41
21. Other Circulatory Disease										1	2	12	2	9	12	23
22. Influenza										1			1	1	4	8
23. Pneumonia	4	2	1	2						1	1	8	6	8	8	63
24. Bronchitis	1	1								1	26	8	32	14	17	14
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System												7	2	4	3	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum												1	5	2	3	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea												1	1	1	1	1
28. Nephritis & Nephrosis										1	1	1	2	4	4	15
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate												1		2		11
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion												1				
31. Congenital Malformations	5	3		1	1							1				1
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	24	12		1		1		1		2	3	5	16	10	18	32
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents										1	2	1	1	1	1	15
34. All Other Accidents			1						2	2	1	2	3	5	7	10
35. Suicide										5	1	10	8	3	1	3
36. Homicide & Operations of War												2		1		
	34	19	6	7	2	2	6	10	26	30	235	165	242	271	267	392
																17

TOTAL DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF

{ RESIDENTS OF THE BOROUGH
(NON-RESIDENTS)64
47

PART II

Sanitary Circumstances

(Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector,
Mr. F. B. ADDY).

HOUSING.

(a) GENERAL

Houses built during 1955:					
(1) By Corporation:	Houses	...	...	174	
(ii) By private enterprise:	Houses	...	...	51	
	Flats	...	...	-
	TOTAL	...	...	<u>225</u>	

(b) STATISTICS

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:-

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	...	...	...	...	724
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	...	...	...	...	4645
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	...	...	...	...	9
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	...	...	...	...	20
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	...	...	...	...	4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	...	...	...	...	627

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers ...

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:-

A. PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1936, ss.9,10 & 16:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-								
(a) By owners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

B. PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	91
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-						
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	57
(b) By local authority in default of owners.	...	...	...	...	...	2

C. PROCEEDINGS UNDER Ss. 11 & 13 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	5
(3) Undertaking accepted not to relet.	...	...	...	...	...	5
(4) Dwelling houses demolished voluntarily	...	...	...	...	...	1
(5) Houses closed under Blackburn Improvement Act	...	...	...	...	...	8

D. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	2
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	-

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

During the year, a total of 17, 322 visits and inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors:

No. of complaints received	1082
Total number of defects dealt with	2456
No. of notices served	736
No. of notices complied with	624
No. of drains tested	493

Tents, Sheds, Caravans, etc. At the end of the year there were 22 caravans in the Borough used for human habitation.

Offensive Trades. The number of offensive trades is sixteen. These consist of eight Bone and Rag and Bone Dealing, three Fat Extracting or Fat Rendering, one Gut Scraping and four Trip Boiling. There are also two Knackers Yards. All are visited regularly.

Insanitary Dwellings. Fourteen houses were closed during the year as being unfit for human habitation.

Verminous Premises and Persons. One hundred and two private dwelling houses comprising three hundred and seventy-two rooms have been disinfested. Twenty-two infested persons were treated at the Cleansing Clinic.

Infected Premises. Three hundred and three private dwelling houses comprising four hundred and ninety-five rooms and seven hospital wards have been disinfected following cases of infectious diseases.

Common Lodging Houses. The position is as described in the Report for 1950.

Houses-Let-in-Lodgings. There are 24 such premises which provide 150 rooms with a 98 percent occupancy. The general standard of accommodation is low.

Smoke Abatement During the year two hundred and sixty nine smoke observations were made of factory chimneys; in thirty cases smoke was emitted in such quantity as to be a nuisance. In all cases advice was given to the engineer in charge.

Canal Boats. The Corporation have carried out, within their District, the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 (part X) :

- (1) They have maintained in office an Inspector, Mr. Frederick Basil Addy, appointed for the execution of the said Act.
- (2) Eleven canal boats have been examined and reported thereon.
- (3) On four canal boats six infringements of the Act have come under the notice of the Inspector, namely:
 - (a) Defective galley stove.
 - (b) Defective flue to galley stove.
 - (c) Inadequate ventilation. (Broken ventilator)
 - (d) Defective flue to galley stove.
 - (e) Defective ladder from deck to cabin.
 - (f) Dirty condition of cabin.
- (4) There has been no occasion to take legal proceedings.
- (5) Three written intimations have been served on and two verbal intimations given to the owners of canal boats relative to infringements in item 3.
- (6) No cases of infectious diseases were met with.
- (7) There was no detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection.
- (8) There are twenty-three canal boats on the register.

RODENT CONTROL

Surface Infestation. During the year 658 complaints and requests for disinfection were dealt with and 749 $\frac{1}{4}$ premises surveyed for evidence of disinfection. In all a total of 607 treatments were carried out.

Rodent Control in Sewers. During the year maintenance treatments for rats in sewers have been carried out during the periods April/July and October/November.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937, AND THE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION REGULATIONS, 1938.

Eight hundred and fourteen power factories and sixty-nine non-power factories are on the Register kept by the Department. During the year two hundred and twenty-six factories have been inspected. Where contraventions of the Act were found, the occupiers of the factories concerned were notified, and requested to take appropriate steps to comply with the Act.

Table No. 2 sets out particulars of inspections made and of contraventions found and dealt with.

TABLE 2

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE	Power	Non-Power	Premises
Number of factories on the Register	814	69	8
Number of factories inspected	220	6	8
Number of re-visits to factories	250	9	5
Number of factories found satisfactory	98	3	6
Number of factories where contraventions were found	122	3	2
Number of factories where contraventions have been remedied	96	4	5

CONTRAVENTIONS OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

AND

THE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION REGULATIONS, 1938

	Number of Contraventions Found	Number of Contraventions Remedied
Sec.1 CLEANLINESS		
(a) Accumulations of refuse	-	-
(b) Walls, partitions, ceilings not clean	1	3
Sec.2 OVERCROWDING	1	-
Sec.3 TEMPERATURE		
Effective provision not made for maintaining a reasonable temperature	1	-
Sec.4 VENTILATION	1	-
Sec.7 SANITARY CONVENIENCES		
Absence of sanitary conveniences	1	2
Sufficient sanitary conveniences not provided	3	-
Suitable sanitary conveniences not provided	3	5
Separate sanitary conveniences not provided for each sex	8	5
Sanitary conveniences not effectively lighted	51	48
Sanitary conveniences not maintained in proper repair	27	22
Sanitary conveniences not kept clean	54	48
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION REGULATIONS, 1938		
Sanitary conveniences not ventilated	21	12
Sanitary conveniences in direct communication with the workroom	35	26
Sanitary conveniences not provided with proper doors	9	10
Sanitary conveniences not provided with proper fasteners	52	36
Sanitary conveniences not conveniently accessible	3	-
Sanitary conveniences not provided with separate approaches	-	-
Sanitary conveniences not effectively screened	14	11
Sanitary conveniences not indicated with sex of users	26	23
Insanitary urinals	5	2
T O T A L	316	253

PART III.

Food Supply.

ICE-CREAM.

The number of premises registered for the manufacture, sale or storage for sale of ice-cream has again increased. During 1955, fifty-three applications for registration were received.

At the end of 1955, the Register of these premises showed the following alterations :-

Number on Register, 31st December, 1954	...	...	...	378
Number of Registrations discontinued during 1955	...	...	...	10
Number of premises Registered during 1955	...	...	...	53
Total on Register, 31st December, 1955	...	...	...	421

Bacteriological Examination. Eighty-nine samples were taken for bacteriological examination, of which seventy-eight came within grades 1 and 2, eight in grade 3, and 3 in grade 4. Ten samples contained B.Coli.

Chemical Examination. The Food Standards Ice-Cream Order 1953, requires that ice-cream should contain not less than 5% fat, 10% sugar and $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ milk solids not fat.

Thirteen samples were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst. All the samples were well above the required standard, average analysis being fat 10.1%, sugar 13.3%, solids not fat 10%.

Heat Treatment Regulations. Eight hundred and thirteen visits were made to registered ice-cream premises and eleven warnings were given for various contraventions of the Regulations and of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Two gallons of bulk ice-cream and seventy-nine varieties were destroyed or reheat-treated following rise in temperature above the legal maximum.

DAIRIES AND MILK SUPPLY.

Dairies. Five hundred and twenty-three visits were made to dairies and fifty nine notices were given for contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Farms. Twenty visits were made to farms in connection with adverse reports on milk samples and advice given to the farmers concerned.

Milk Vehicles. Ninety-three milk vehicles were inspected during the year and six verbal notices were given in connection with unsatisfactory vehicles.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949. During the year a total of four hundred and fifty samples of designated milk and seventy-one of undesignated milk were bacteriologically examined.

The following table shows the grades of milk examined and the results of the tests.

TABLE 3

Class of Milk	No. of samples	Number satisfactory	Number not satisfactory	TESTS FAILED			
				Phos- phat- ase	Methy- lene Blue	Coli- form	Bio- logical
Pasteurised ...	187	155	32	1	-	32	-
Sterilised ...	85	85	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested ...	115	76	39	-	37	39	-
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ...	63	49	14	1	1	14	-
Non-Designated. ...	71	28	43	-	43	39	-
All grades examined for tuberculosis ...	179	175	4	-	-	-	-

MEAT INSPECTION.

TABLE 4

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle Excl'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	5388	5014	981	59370	9861	-
Number inspected...	5388	5014	981	59370	9861	-
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS:						
Whole carcasses condemned	4	15	34	82	18	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2852	3169	2	5938	1034	-
Percentage of the number inspected with disease other than tuberculosis	52.9	63.2	0.2	10.0	10.5	-
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:						
Whole carcasses condemned	9	59	3	-	12	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	528	1461	1	-	304	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	9.8	29.0	0.1	-	3.1	-
CYSTICERSIS:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	22	12	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	22	12	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Details of Carcasses rejected for diseases other than
Tuberculosis.

Cattle							Sheep						
Moribund	...	...	...	...	...	1	Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	32
Multiple Abscesses	...	...	...	...	1		Oedema	...	...	...	...	...	20
Septic Metritis	...	...	...	...	1		Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congested and Odoriferous	...	...	...	1			Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bruised and Badly Bled	...	...	...	1			Extensive Bruising	...	...	...	...	...	14
Mucoid Degeneration	...	...	...	4			Badly Bled	...	...	...	...	...	7
Emaciation	...	...	...	...	1		Multiple Abscesses	...	...	...	...	...	2
Septic Mastitis	...	...	...	...	1		Moribund	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fevered	...	...	...	...	3								
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	4								
Decomposition	...	...	...	...	1								
Total	...	...	...	...	19		Total	...	...	...	...	...	82
Calves							Pigs						
Immaturity	...	...	...	...	...	13	Septic Metritis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Joint Ill	...	...	...	...	...	13	Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oedema	...	...	...	...	...	6	Fevered	...	...	...	...	...	3
Badly Bled	...	...	...	...	...	2	Decomposition	...	...	...	...	...	2
							Septic Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
							Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	3
							Oedema	...	...	...	...	...	2
							Moribund	...	...	...	...	...	1
							Rickets and Emaciation	...	...	...	...	...	1
							Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	34		Total	...	...	...	...	...	18

Cysticercus Bovis. During the year thirty-four cases were discovered. All were localised cases and after condemnation of the offal, the carcases were sent to cold storage for a period of not less than three weeks.

Disposal of Condemned Food.

Public Abattoir.

The condemned meat and offals from the Public Abattoir are sold to two local firms of fat melters and fertilizer manufacturers. Such material is either processed within the Borough at premises which are visited weekly, or the material is sold to other processors outside the Borough.

Wholesale Fish Market.

Unsound fish is sold to a fertilizer manufacturer outside the Borough.

Other Foods.

All other unsound foodstuffs are collected and disposed of at the Corporation Refuse Destructor.

There has been no occasion during the year for a special examination of any stock or consignment.

Carcases, etc., sent for Utilisation.

95 tons 19 cwts. 1 qr. 3 lbs.

Other Foodstuffs seized or surrendered.

Stones of Fish ...	108	Gangs of sheeps' feet...	600
Tins & Jars of Miscellaneous Foods	8252	Fruits ...	(lbs) 1045
Imported Tinned Boiled Ham ... (tins)	128	Vegetables ...	(cwts) 76
Imported Meat ... (lbs)	73	Miscellaneous Foods ...	(lbs) 774

Number of Visits to Inspect Food.

Meat Shops ...	99	Meat Market ...	...	...	45
Fish Shops ...	8	Fish Market ...	...	...	72
Provision Shops ...	271	Fish Siding ...	...	...	156
		Miscellaneous...	...	...	69

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

Inspection of premises where food is prepared, sold or stored.

Summary of premises visited.

Butchers and cooked foods premises	174	Bakehouses	522
Cafes and snack bars, etc.	154	Fish Fryers and Crisp Fryers	227
Grocers	806	Greengrocers	127
Miscellaneous	22		

Number of premises inspected 1632
 % of premises found satisfactory 1411 No. of premises found unsatisfactory 221
 No. of re-visits to unsatisfactory prem. 400 No. of premises made satisfactory 186

Details of defects found.

			Defects	
			Found	Remedied
Sanitary conveniences in direct communication	...	...	3	3
Walls, ceilings, woodwork not kept clean	...	...	132	130
Rooms not in structural repair	...	...	29	56
Insufficient ventilation	...	...	5	7
Accumulations of refuse and cleansing of floors	...	...	22	19
Insufficient cleanliness of utensils, apparatus, etc.	...	...	7	8
Sinks not provided or defective	...	...	9	10
Hot and cold water not provided	...	...	20	63
Food Bye-Laws contraventions	...	...	95	54
Miscellaneous	...	...	18	22

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938. SECTION 14.

The following table shows the numbers and types of premises registered under :-

(a) Food and Drugs Act, 1938:

Manufacture of Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	...	47
Storage and Sale of Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	...	374
Manufacture of Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	42
Manufacture of Sausages and Cooked Meats	...	...	...	...	...	95
Manufacture of Cooked Meats	...	...	...	...	...	12
Manufacture of Meat Pies and Potted Meat	...	...	...	...	...	177

(b) Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949:

Number of Registered Dairies	13
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Manufacture of Sausages, Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Food.

Number of applications received	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of applications granted	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of applications refused	...	...	...	...	...	-

Food Poisoning. Fifty seven cases of food poisoning were discovered during the year. Of these, twenty six cases were in connection with an outbreak which occurred at a school.

Of the other thirty-one cases discovered, twenty six were notified by one medical practitioner. In two isolated cases the causative agent was found to be *Salmonella Typhimurium* and in the remaining twenty-nine cases the causative agent was not discovered.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. Two thousand two hundred and nineteen visits were made to shops and stalls.

Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. Nine formal samples of feeding stuffs and fertilisers were examined by the Analyst during the year. Three samples did not conform with the statutory statements. They contained constituents above the figure given in the Statutory Statement.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. During the year one hundred and fifty three samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst. Of these, ten were reported as not genuine. In addition, out of a further two hundred and one samples of other foods and drugs nineteen were reported as adulterated making a total of twenty-nine.

The following table shows the action taken respecting the twenty-nine samples reported not genuine.

Article Sampled	No. of Sample	For- mal	Infor- mal	Analyst's Report	Action Taken
Un Butter Spread	450		I	Deficient of rum and butter	See sample 501
ilk	484	F		12.9% added water	Proceedings instituted but withdrawn after death of producer
ilk	485	F		9.4% added water	
ilk	486	F		3.0% added water	Letter of warning
Un Butter	498	F		Deficient of rum	Case dismissed
Un Butter Spread	501	F		Deficient of rum and butter	Fined £20 & £7/7/- costs
uttered Scones	503	F		Fat mixture of butter and margarine	Fined £5 & £7/7/- costs
ilk	520	F		2.8% added water	Letter of warning
round Almond Paste	541	F		Unsatisfactory Label	Letter of warning
ressed Crab	601	F		Excess of dry cereal filling	Summons withdrawn
ressed crab	602	F		Excess of dry cereal filling	Case dismissed
ork Sausage	604	F		Deficient of meat. Misleading description	Fined £5 Fined £5 & £7 costs
ilk	614	F		18.3% deficient of fat	Average fat content of consignment satisfactory
ilk	619	F		6.6% deficient of fat	
arkin	624		I	Misleading Label	Formal sample 706 taken
laked Egg Albumen	669		I	Pronounced Odour	Vendor notified
ork Sausage	674	F		Meat content not in accordance with Label	Vendor & Manufacturer warned
Buttered Toast	704	F		Fat margarine	Fined £5 & £7/7/- costs
Parkin	706	F		Misleading Label	Fined £2 & £7/7/- costs
Buttered teacake	732	F		Fat margarine	Fined £5 & £1/15/- costs
Ammoniated Tinc. of Quinine	745		I	25% deficient of Ammonia	Letter of warning
Dressed Crab	748		I	Excessive dry cereal filling	Letter of warning
Cookies Maryland	759		I	Misleading advertisement on cinema cartoon	Formal sample 760 taken
Cookies	760	F			Case dismissed
Buttered Toast	761	F		Fat margarine	No costs Fined £5 & £1/15/- costs
Milk	766	F		4.7% added water	Samples 781, 782, 783 taken
Milk	781	F		3.5% added water	) Fined £3 and
Milk	782	F		3.5% added water	) £4/4/- costs
Milk	783	F		2.9% added water)

PART IV

Infectious Diseases

Polio
Measles
Diphtheria
Whooping Cough
Measles

Smallpox
Mumps
Rubella

TABLE 6

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING THE YEAR 1955

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Number of Notifications received	Number of Cases in which diagnosis was subsequently corrected	Corrected Number of notifications	Number Admitted to Hospital	Number Died
Meningococcal Infection	5	-	5	5	-
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	7	-	7	5	+
Scarlet Fever	62	-	62	24	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	98	1	98	4	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	2	2	22
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	77	2	77	3	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	77	1	77	3	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	-	5	4	-
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	-	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1097	2	1097	59	-
Malaria	2	-	2	-	-
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenza)	73	1	73	1	1
Whooping Cough	49	1	48	4	-
Measles	1760	1	1759	25	3
Periphalgia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	31	1	31	3	-
Paratyphoid Fever	1	-	1	2	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	-	1	-	-
Gastro-Enteritis	1	-	1	29	5
TOTALS	3280	4	3276	292	35

+ Admitted as ? Diphtheria

** One Case out-of-Borough Admission

** Includes cases notified in previous years

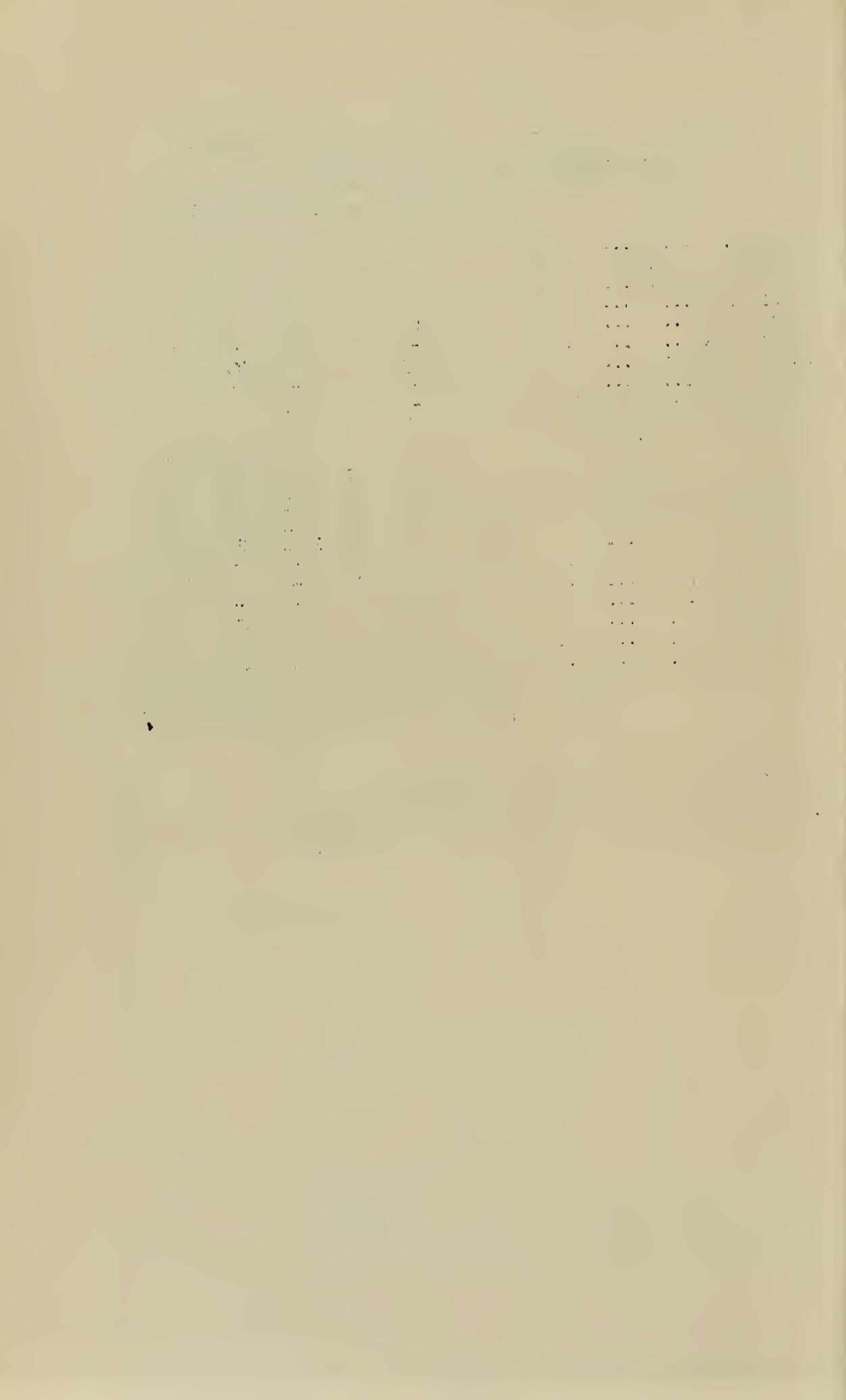
TABLE 7

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
NOTIFIED FROM 1950 TO 1955

DISEASE	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Smallpox.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	9	3	8	11	4	7
Scarlet Fever.	74	100	319	374	94	62
Enteric Fever.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	21	49	106	99	102	98
Typhus Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	-	-	-	1	-	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	4	7	3	2	-	3
Poliomyelitis (Non- Paralytic)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	65	90	94	104	87	77
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	16	16	15	21	8	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	2	6	1	1	2
Measles.	1787	498	674	1431	250	1759
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	55	72	19	50	17	1097
Malaria.	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	55	109	73	88	102	73
++ Diarrhoea	6	-	-	4	1	-
Whooping Cough.	180	131	290	362	111	48
TOTALS	2275	1078	1608	2549	778	3237

++ Notifiable from July 1st to October 31st

* From 1952 figures are of corrected notifications



PART V

Statistical Tables

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT SERVICES)

SECTION 22: CARE OF EXPECTANT & NURSING
MOTHERS & CHILDREN UNDER
SCHOOL AGE.

TABLE 8

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Clinic (1)	Sessions held per month		Women in attendance		Total Number of Attendances during the year	
	Medical Officers (2)	Midwives (3)	No. who attended during year (4)	New Cases included in Col(4) (5)	Medical Officer Sessions (6)	Midwives Sessions (7)
ANTE NATAL Victoria Street	20	-	626	478	3171	-
District Nurses' Home	4	25	834	629	236	3206
POST NATAL District Nurses' Home	2	-	98	58	98	-

TABLE 9

EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

			Victoria Street		St. Peter Street		Total	
			+	-	+	-	+	-
Rh. Factor	- Women	...	352	77	504	121	856	198
	- Men	...	22	7	26	9	48	16
Kahn Test	- Women	...	7	399	31	551	38	950
	- Men	...	1	28	26	30	27	58
Wassermann Test	- Women	...	5	20	-	-	5	20
	- Men	...	-	1	-	-	-	1
Haemoglobin Estimation	...	...	458		627		1085	
Sugar Tolerance	...	...	7		-		7	
Hogben Tests	...	...	12		1		13	
Referred to Chest Clinic	...	...	-		1		1	
" " E.N.T. Clinic	...	...	-		-		-
" " Venereal Diseases Clinic	...	...	62		14		76	
" " Heart Clinic	...	...	32		5		38	
" " Obstetrician	...	...	161		18		179	
" for X-Ray	...	...	27		592		619	

ERRATUM

Page 28:

"Referred for X-ray" should

Victoria Street	444
St. Peter Street	592
Total	1036

TABLE 10
MEDICAL CONSULTATION CLINIC

Number of Clinics held	...	...	...	21
Number of New Cases	...	...	...	42
Number of Re-Attendances	...	...	...	17

The following diagnoses were arrived at -

Mitral Stenosis	...	...	...	1		
Functional Systolic Murmur.	...	12	Mitral Incompetence	...	...	1
Thyrotoxicosis	...	2	Paroxysmal Tachycardia	...	...	1
Glycosuria	...	1	Split 1st sound	...	...	2
Hypertension	...	1	Para-Sternal Murmur	...	...	1
Mitral Stenosis and Sub-Aortic Stenosis	...	1	Normal Hearts	...	...	17
			Hypochronic Anaemia	...	...	2

TABLE 11
OBSTETRIC CONSULTANT CLINIC

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	...	24
Number of New Cases	...	...	...	...	126
Number of Re-Attendances	...	...	...	...	56

TABLE 12
DENTAL TREATMENT

	Number provided with Dental Care				Forms of Treatment Provided						
	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Full Upper or Lower	Part Upper or Lower	Radius
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	150	138	106	84	20	49	278	39	15	5	10
Children under five years old	436	222	161	139	-	46	233	63	-	-	-

TABLE 13
ATTENDANCES AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

TABLE 14.

PARTICULARS OF DAY NURSERIES

	St. Albans Place	Holden House	Church Hill House	Albion Street	Stancliffe Street	Lincoln Street	Total
Number of Approved Places -							
0 - 2 Years	...	...	15	5	8	8	52
2 - 5 Years	...	...	45	26	34	40	229
Totals	60	31	42	48	48	52	281
Number of Children on the Register at end of Year -							
0 - 2 Years	...	...	14	6	7	16	62
2 - 5 Years	...	...	30	14	21	16	143
Totals	44	20	28	32	31	50	205
Total Attendances during the Year -							
0 - 2 Years	...	...	2393	829	1340	2513	1531
2 - 5 Years	...	...	6335	2642	5482	3006	6582
Totals	8728	3471	6822	5519	5179	8113	37832

TABLE 15
NUMBERS AND CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS,
PREMATURE BIRTHS AND NEO-NATAL DEATHS

STILL BIRTHS	PREMATURE BIRTHS	NEO-NATAL DEATHS
Foetal States 25	Twin Pregnancy 15	Foetal States 20
Maternal States 11	General Debility of Mother 4	Prematurity 9
Not known 6	Toxaemia of Mother 8	Post-natal Causes 6
	Pre-eclampsia 2	Not known 2
	Habitual Premature Labour 7	
	Others 26	
	Not known 70	
TOTAL 42	TOTAL 132	TOTAL 37

Puerperal Pyrexia Fifty-two Borough cases were notified during the year, none of which terminated fatally.

Notification of Births

	Live Births	Still Births	Total
Doctors	1	-	1
Midwives	516	8	524
Parents and others. ...	1153	68	1221
Totals. ...	1670	76	1746

SECTION 23 DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

No. of Confinements attended:

(i) as midwives	462
(ii) as maternity nurses	58

No. of cases in which Gas/Air was administered when acting:

(i) as midwives	367
(ii) as maternity nurses	51

No. of cases in which Pethidine was administered when acting:

(i) as midwives	122
(ii) as maternity nurses	23

TABLE 16

HOME VISITS BY THE HEALTH VISITORS

	Supt. H.V.	Dist. 1	Dist. 2	Dist. 3	Dist. 4	Dist. 5	Dist. 6	Dist. 7	Dist. 8	Dist. 9	Dist. 10	Dist. 11	Dist. 12	Dist. 13	Spec. Dist.	Total	
Visits to Expect' Mothers	10	6	20	15	24	5	12	15	11	17	15	3	4	3	1	186	
First Visits...	63	15	20	44	46	-	32	8	7	7	36	5	18	1	2	302	
Re-Visits	-	-	72	266	140	98	101	124	68	92	140	180	60	110	2	443	
Infants under 1 year -				673	498	410	904	938	509	869	1085	634	380	562	32	809	
First Visits...	-	-	715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4734	
Re-Visits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infants aged 1 year	-	-	426	481	380	297	467	753	270	240	664	402	221	170	31	4802	
Children 2 to 5 years	-	-	257	525	370	479	217	773	261	107	641	480	347	202	75	-	
Care and After Care	-	-	34	65	96	80	74	138	28	51	33	64	34	34	23	784	
Care of the Aged	-	-	6	87	91	79	84	57	24	1	-	19	9	17	3	467	
Chronic Sick	-	-	7	5	40	20	15	1	1	1	-	13	8	8	-	197	
Maternity Assessment	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	5	4	4	-	204	
Burns and Scalds	-	-	15	15	5	4	2	1	1	11	2	7	3	5	-	53	
Visits to Doctors' Surgeries				1	1	2	2	3	3	11	11	2	6	4	7	-	174
Immunisation	-	-	9	1	8	49	-	-	35	7	39	2	7	3	1	-	48
Stillbirths	-	-	34	6	3	7	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	2045
Minor Infectious Dis'ns	-	-	1	2	171	171	158	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	2	2	590	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	10
Puerperal Fever.	-	-	1	1	5	-	3	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	
Visits re Home Help.	-	-	3	11	5	8	3	10	3	3	10	4	4	1	1	-	7
Special Clinic Vis'nts	34	-	1	24	28	23	18	6	9	15	16	24	33	34	5	-	42
Miscellaneous Vis'nts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	38
Totals...	108	1614	2425	2311	1796	2039	2987	1380	1563	2816	2033	1190	1231	1381	24859	-	6194
																	20030

TABLE 17
CLINIC SESSIONS ATTENDED

Supt. H.V.	Dist. 1	Dist. 2	Dist. 3	Dist. 4	Dist. 5	Dist. 6	Dist. 7	Dist. 8	Dist. 9	Dist. 10	Dist. 11	Dist. 12	Dist. 13	Dist. 14	Spec'1 Dist.	Total	
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	55	90	102	58	71	77	50	77	88	32	51	49	858				
Ante-Natal Clinics	270	18	5	21	7	4	11	9	4	3	7	1	5	178	541		
Special V.D.Clinics	44	27												29		2	102
Totals	314	100	95	123	65	62	82	86	54	109	95	33	56	229	1503		

SECTION 25: HOME NURSING.

TABLE 18

Cases outstanding on 1st January, 1955	...	...	...	583
New Cases	...	...	...	3122
Number of Visits	...	...	...	85987
Cases outstanding on 31st December, 1955	...	...	...	602

TABLE 19

Type of Case	Number of	
	Cases	Visits
Medical	3016	70889
Surgical	538	10398
Infectious Disease	8	93
Tuberculosis	92	3110
Maternal Complications	51	744
Others (a) Supervision Visits by Matron and Assistant	-	753
	3705	85987
Patients included in the above who were over 65 at the time of the first visit	1541	48245
Children included in the above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit	190	1455
Patients who have had more than 24 visits during the year	778	60003
Patients included in the above who have had an enema prior to X-ray	468	473
Patients included in the above who have had injections only	778	27822

SECTION 26: VACCINATION & IMMUNISATION.

TABLE 20
VACCINATIONS BETWEEN 1948 AND 1954

Age Group	1948 (before July 5th)	1948 (after July 5th)	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Under 1 year ...	)	173	291	404	328	275	391	417	518
1 year ...	)	6	3	16	22	19	32	20	37
2 years...	)	3	2	19	8	11	13	6	18
3 years...	)	255	2	2	12	5	10	8	8
4 years...	)	-	3	18	4	5	5	5	9
5 - 14 years ...	)	-	12	4	25	28	54	22	23
15 and over ...	)	271	115	453	265	430	668	139	288
Totals ...	255	455	428	926	657	778	1171	614	901

TABLE 21
WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Age	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Under 1 year ...	374	67	92	340	830	807
1 year ...	137	237	245	287	247	153
2 years...	23	35	42	23	61	36
3 years...	11	9	11	13	23	22
4 years...	10	4	2	8	12	8
Over 4 ...	10	9	6	10	10	5
Totals ...	565	361	398	681	1183	1031

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION TABLE 22

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children at 31st December, 1955 who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1941)

Age at 31.12.55. i.e. Born in year	Under 1 1955	1 - 4 1954-1951	5 - 9 1950-1946	10 - 14 1945-1941	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1951 - 1955	317	4015	6106	4828	15266
B. 1950 or earlier	-	-	1498	2182	3680
C. Estimated mid-year Population	1440	5760	14800		22000
Immunity Index (100 A/C)	22.0	69.7	73.9		69.4

TABLE 23

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

TREATMENTS COMPLETED EACH YEAR FROM 1941 TO 1955

Age in years on 31st December of corresponding year	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
1	284	543	762	667	930	866	959	1030	1016	1087	989	1162	1012	1012	1012
2	205	306	187	145	136	108	157	78	73	80	61	64	39	39	39
3	296	330	174	57	76	80	48	125	71	35	41	47	35	24	24
4	418	382	212	101	117	113	150	40	64	52	74	99	75	34	34
5	599	256	215	106	160	106	223	24	155	96	131	182	120	87	87
6	583	168	187	100	130	86	155	45	55	92	132	193	109	74	74
7	503	127	115	78	125	116	117	30	49	76	89	129	73	39	39
8	500	97	128	71	120	85	106	20	28	32	34	31	57	44	44
9	550	87	118	79	71	77	113	15	19	19	14	12	70	21	21
10	484	75	99	71	127	59	89	61	9	52	49	31	30	30	30
11	462	47	58	31	31	24	57	72	9	24	35	35	23	23	23
12	536	26	33	24	159	49	49	35	8	31	10	13	55	46	46
13	399	20	36	33	148	8	35	64	4	24	8	6	-	-	-
14	96	-	11	5	-	-	5	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
15+	116	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	15	15
Totals	6031	2462	2335	1571	2518	1845	2248	1988	1535	1593	1702	1920	2014	1966	1462

SECTION 27: AMBULANCE SERVICE

TABLE 24

AMBULANCE RUNNING during the year ended 31st March, 1955

	Ambulances	Dual-Purpose Vehicles	Sitting Case Vehicles	Total all Vehicles	Transport By Rail
1. No. of Operational Vehicles at 31/3/55:	8	2	1	11	-
2. No. of Vehicles fitted with Radio... ...	7	2	1	10	-
3. No. of Patients carried -					
(a) Accident or Emergency...	2561	151	-	2712	-
(b) Others...	19970	8653	329	28952	7
(c) Total (a) and (b)	22531	8804	329	31664	7
4. Total mileage	93933	36062	2966	132961	529
5. No. of Operational Staff				28	
6. Population of Service Area... ...				117272	
7. Acreage of Service Area				22088	
8. Number of Ambulance Stations				2	

SECTION 28: PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS - TABLE 25

SECTIONS 28 & 51: MENTAL HEALTH.

TABLE 26

	In Hospital		Admissions		Deaths and Discharges		Others		Totals	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
In Mental Hospitals on 1/1/55	290	167								
In Queen's Park Hospital on 1/1/55 ...	8	7								
Admitted to Mental) Section 1.. ...			94	93						
Hospitals 1/1/55) " 5.. ...			-	-						
to 31/12/55.) " 16.. ...			23	34						
Discharged 1/1/55 to 31/12/55					108	95				
Deceased 1/1/55 to 31/12/55					30	37				
In Queen's Park Hospital under observation 31/12/55							2	4		
Totals { In Hospital 1/1/55									298	174
{ Admissions									117	127
{ Discharges and Deaths... ...									138	132
In Hospital 31/12/55									275	165
Under Observation Order, 31/12/55 ...									2	4

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO HOSPITAL

(a) Under Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts

	Section 20		Section 21		Section 16		Sect. 1		Sect. 5		Totals	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Queen's Park Hospital	48	66	13	46	2	3	64	74	-	-	127	189
Whittingham... ...	-	-	2	1	21	31	28	18	-	-	51	50
Wexham Park	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Burnley General ...	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Sharoe Green.. ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Lancaster Moor ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1
Totals	55	71	15	47	23	34	94	93	-	-	187	245

(b) Under Mental Deficiency Acts

There were seven admissions during 1955, three under "Place of Safety" Orders, one under Section 8 and one from Guardianship.

Two cases only were admitted from the ordinary waiting list (10 males and 2 females at the end of the year).

TABLE 27

Statistics, Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930

	Female	Male	Total
Patients known to be in-patients of Mental Hospitals on January 1st...	290	167	457
In-patients Queen's Park Hospital on January 1st	8	7	15
Observation Cases admitted under Sections 20 and 21. ...	70	118	188
Observation Cases -			
Discharged not certifiable	81	46	127
Deceased whilst under observation ...	3	4	7
Under Observation at Whittingham, Burnley General and Queen's Park Hospitals on 31st December	2	4	6
Cases admitted to Mental Hospitals -			
(a) Section 16	23	34	57
(b) Voluntary	54	56	110
(c) Temporary	-	-	-
Voluntary Cases admitted to Mental Hospitals by private arrangement	30	19	49
Discharged from Mental Hospitals	108	95	203
Deceased in Mental Hospitals	30	37	67
Cases investigated as Mental Illness but removed as sick persons	7	5	12
Cases investigated but no action taken	39	24	63
Visits up to December 31st:			
Social History of patient in Hospital	10	17	27
Patients in connection with "After Care"	222	212	434
Reported Cases before removal to Mental Hospital	139	102	241
Cases other than Mental Illness	114	68	212

TABLE 28

VISITS PAID BY MENTAL WELFARE WORKERS TO MENTAL DEFECTIVES

		Female	Male	Total
Cases under Supervision; Voluntary and Statutory	154	426	580	
Cases under Guardianship	33	-	33	
Cases on Licence	22	17	45	
Home Reports etc. for cases under Institutional Care and on Short Licence... ...	75	95	170	
Reports on behalf of other Local Authorities	4	5	9	
At request of Mental Deficiency Hospitals	61	85	146	
Following attendance of Mental Welfare Worker at the Psychiatric Clinics at Blackburn Royal Infirmary and Accrington Victoria Hospital -				
Social Histories	6	14	20	
Visits... ...	15	29	44	

TABLE 29

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913 to 1938

Particulars of Cases Reported during the year, 1955.

(1) ASCERTAINMENT

Male	Female	Total
(1) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities, (Section 57, Education Act, 1944):		
(1) Under Section 57(3)	2	3
(2) Under Section 57(5)	-	-
On leaving Special Schools ...	-	-
On leaving ordinary schools ...	-	3
(ii) By Police or Courts	1	-
(iii) Other Sources	2	-
TOTAL ascertained defectives found to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year	5	6
		11
(iv) Other reported cases ascertained during 1955 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with"	3	-
(v) Cases reported but not confirmed as defectives by 31st December	-	-
TOTAL number of cases reported during the year ...	8	6
		14

(2) DISPOSAL OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR

Male	Female	Total
2	6	8
-	1	1
2	-	2
3	-	3
7	7	14
3	-	3
-	-	-
10	7	17

Disposal of Cases on Authority's Registers as at
31st December, 1955:

(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number

- (i) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence) Under 16 years of age
Aged 16 years and over
- (ii) Under Guardianship (including cases on licence therefrom) Under 16 years of age
Aged 16 years and over
- (iii) In "Places of Safety" Under 16 years of age
Aged 16 years and over
- (iv) In Institutions (including cases on licence therefrom) Under 16 years of age
Aged 16 years and over

(d) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with" number:

- (i) Under Voluntary Supervision
- (ii) Action unnecessary

(3) CLASSIFICATION OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES IN THE COMMUNITY
ON 1st JANUARY, 1956:

(a) Cases included in item 2(c) (i) to (iii) above in urgent need of institutional care:

(i)	"cot and chair" cases	...	...	...
(ii)	ambulant low grade cases	...	...	...
(iii)	medium grade cases	...	...	...
(iv)	high grade cases	...	...	...

(b) Of the cases included in items 2(a) (i) and (ii) 2(b) (i) above, number considered suitable for

(i)	Occupation Centre: Under 16 years of age	Aged 16 years and over
(ii)	Industrial Centre: Aged 16 years and over	
(iii)	Home Training: Under 16 years of age	Aged 16 years and over

TOTAL

(c) Number of Mental Defectives receiving Training:		Male	Female	Total
(i) In Occupation Centre:	Under 16 years of age	13	5	18
	Aged 16 years and over	3	5	8
(ii) Industrial Centre:	...	-	-	-
(iii) At home:	Under 16 years of age	7	1	8
	Aged 16 years and over	2	2	4
TOTAL	...	25	13	38

(4) NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES FOR WHOM CARE WAS ARRANGED BY THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY UNDER CIRCULAR 5/52 DURING 1955 AND ADMITTED TO NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS ON "SHORT TERM STAY"	4	1	5
(5) SUPERVISION CASES IN EMPLOYMENT ON 31st DECEMBER, 1955:	28	15	43

HOME TEACHING

TABLE 30

1. Number of patients receiving Home Tuition at end of year	9	4	13
2. Patients removed from Register unsuitable or transferred to Occupation Centre during the year	1	3	4
3. Sessions given during the year	312	126	438
4. Patients recommended for Home Teaching	3	2	5
5. Other Visits	7	7	14
6. Patients Died	1	-	1

SECTION 29: HOME HELP SERVICE

TABLE 31

Number of Patients on books, 1st January, 1955	...	...	163
Number of new Patients	...	...	352
Total patients attended during year - Maternity	...	...	14
Chronic Sick	...	...	501
Total number of hours worked by Helps	...	...	56867
Number of Helps employed at end of year	...	...	41
Cost of Service (Year ending 31st March 1955)	£ 9862
Amount recovered from patients	£ 1639

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